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KENTUCKY REQUIRED TO YIELD ARMS.

Ho! will the despot trifle,
In dwellings of the free;
Kentuckians yield the rifle,
Kentuckians bend the knee;
With dastard fear of danger,
And trembling at the strife,
Kentucky to the stranger,
Yield liberty for life?
Up! up! each gallant ranger,
With rifle and with knife!

The Bastard and the traitor,
The wolf club and the snake,
The robber, swindler, hater,
Are in your homes—Awake!
Nor let cunning foeman;
Despoil your liberty!
Yield weapon up to man,
While ye can strike and see,
Awake, each gallant yeoman,
If still ye would be free!

Aye, see to sight the rifle,
And snipe with spear and knife,
Let no base cunning stifle,
Each lesson of your life:
How, won your gallant sires
The country which we keep?
By soul, which still inspire
The soil on which ye weep!
Leap up! their spirit fire,
And rouse ye from your sleep!

"What?" cry the sires so famous,
In Orleans ancient field,
Will ye, our shame us,
And to the despot yield?
What! each brave lesson stifle,
We left to give you life?
Let apish despots trifle,
With home and child and wife?
And yield, O shame! the rifle
And sheath, O shame! the knife?

The death of General BAKER was a severe blow to the Yankee cause. He was a man of courage, daring and of a high order of talent. His career has already been summed up by the press as to its principal points of interest. He served in Congress from the State of Illinois, and as Col. in the Mexican war with fair credit. Quitting the Atlantic States in 1852, he went to California, where he entered upon the practice of the law at a bar inferior in ability to none on this Continent. Here he took high rank, chiefly however, as a criminal advocate. He was regarded as one of the most eloquent men at the bar or on the stump in California. It was thus that he came to be retained as the counsel of CORA, the Italian gamester and murderer, on the trial for his life. The jury were divided through, the effects of BAKER's eloquence, although the public sentiment was almost unanimous that CORA should be hung. The killing of KING, and the prospects of CORA's eventual acquittal were the immediate causes of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee of 1856. BAKER was especially an object of hostility to the committee and its process. They denounced him without stint, alleging that his services for CORA were compensated by the gold of a courtier; that he was accessory to the bribery of the jury, and that there was nothing to which he would not stoop for money. In their malice they did not spare even the ladies of his family, against whom the most infamous insinuations were published. The leaders of this organization and its presses were Black Republicans, and in due season wheeled into the support of JOHN C. FREMONT for President. Col. BAKER, who had been up to this time bitterly hostile to the Committee, at this stage of affairs deserted every personal and political friend who had stood by him, abandoned every political association, and not only basely consented to act with those who had defamed the very females of his family, but stumped the State of California in order to accomplish their designs. As he had been the hired defender of a murderer,

not hesitating to pocket the wages of his now for a sum of money he became the apologist of FREMONT and Abolition, the tool of the Vigilance Committee and its Black Republican leaders. Nor did he effect any reconciliation about the nature of the transaction.

From this time BAKER was a man of no account. He became the man of all work for the Republicans, seizing the occasion even of BAKER's death to invent and utter libels upon Southern men. Still money came slow and promotion still slower. His law practice at an end, he betook himself to Oregon, avowedly to run for the U. S. Senate. One would suppose that so impudent a proclamation would have sealed his political fate, but not so. He was returned to the Senate by an infamous coalition, and came on to Washington last winter disposed to push himself forward as the oracle and mouthpiece of the President elect. He thrust himself forward on every pretext, and deliberately pitted himself against Mr. BENJAMIN, who was regarded as the most expert disputant of the body. In this rencontre BAKER was unhorsed completely; but such a fact could not penetrate his thick hide of vanity and intense self-conceit. His failure to take a front rank in the Senate was manifest to all; but he made up in venom and rancor to the South what he lacked in statesmanship. His pertinacious hostility to the South and his anxiety for prominence led him to the military profession and to the field where he met his fate. He was, with all his sordid and unprincipled traits, a brave man, and we doubt not it was in a vain endeavor to rally his cowardly soldiers and officers and to retrieve the battle that he received his death wound.

OUR PRIVATEERSMEN ON TRIAL IN PHILADELPHIA.

A Philadelphia paper of the 23d says:

In the United States District Court yesterday, the case of the prize crew of the schooner *Eschscholtz* captured by the privateer *Jeff Davis*, was called up. N. Harrison, one of the counsel for the defendant, then asked the court for a postponement until to-morrow morning, and, as a reason, stated that he had prepared a few points which he had asked the attorneys for the Government to admit, in order to facilitate the trial. If the Government would make the admissions required, then he would be enabled to go to trial to-morrow. These admissions were:

1. That letters of marque and reprisal were granted, so far the so-called Southern Confederacy had power to grant.

2. That the Constitution, laws, proclamations, and proceedings of the Southern Confederacy were made and issued, so far as the so-called Southern Confederacy had any power to issue the same.

3. That William Smith, one of the defendants was a resident of South Carolina, and was there at the time the ordinance of secession was passed and that at the time the alleged offences were committed, and also when the letters of marque were issued, all the United States courts in that State, and the other States forming the Southern Confederacy, were completely suspended and closed, and no longer able to administer justice, and that the territory embraced in these States was under the control of the so-called Southern States.

The court decided that, as the case was a matter of life and death to the prisoners, it should be postponed as requested.

GREAT EXCITEMENT—FLAG OF TRUCE.—The daily *Confederate News*, of October 24, a new paper just started at Columbus, Kentucky, has the following:

Just as we were going to press our soldiery were thrown into a perfect fever of excitement by the appearance of a steamer rounding the point above town, with the white flag waving from the jack staff. Thousands thronged the shore with anxious inquiry to know what it meant.

The steamer proved to be the screw propeller *Sampson*, with Col. Beaufort in command. He came the bearer of proposals for an exchange of prisoners, as we suppose, at least he had with him a lot of who looked like they would rejoice once more to tread the soil and breathe the free air of Dixie's land. The officers of the *Sampson* were met by Generals Polk and Pillow and a land conference, was held on board the *Equality*, the particulars of which have not transpired. We hope to be able to lay the entire matter before our readers to-morrow.

THE HAVOC OF WAR.

The following picture of the mansion of an ex-Congressman is from the neighborhood of the Chain Bridge, and is drawn by a Northern correspondent, who describes the work done by the Rebels.

It was a fine old mansion, and I could not but weep over the sad changes which I could see had taken place within a few hours—within no living soul was left. The soldiers entered; for a time I stood back, but when I did go in what a sight presented itself! Already the floors were covered knee-deep with books and papers which it must have required a long day of toil and trouble to amass. Fine swinging mirrors shivered into thousands of pieces. The furniture of the sad condition to which it had been made to reduce this glorious government—each piece reflecting miniature images of the whole had shown, but never again to be seen those piny images in one vast whole. The large and spacious drawing room was the scene of one of those old-fashioned fires, which has grown so much of the reputation of Southern high life and hospitality, the floor, large mahogany sofas, with their cushions off, marble-top tables, stationary, and the floor, and spittoons, were there in one promiscuous heap of ruins. I stepped into the library, hoping to bring away some relic that had been untouched by the soldiers, but I was too late—all here was ruin.

I looked on the vast orchards, the beautiful flower garden, the long rows of laden grapevines, the broad acres of corn and clover. Just then, company after company came up; gates were open, fences thrown down, and horses, cattle and mules were destroying these evidences of prosperity and comfort. This is but one feature in the great haggard countenance of war which stares at us whenever we look at Virginia's "sacred soil." Alas, poor Virginia! This subject alone would fill a whole volume, but I must leave it.

The Battle of Leesburg.—The official report of this most gratifying affair has not yet reached us. The Yankee version of it is peculiarly rich. It represents that the movement was nothing more than a reconnaissance, the objects of which were very successfully accomplished, and with great damage to our side—while they sustained a loss of killed, wounded, drowned, prisoners and missing, of about two hundred—which is less than a third of the number now in limbo in this city. The accounts that have reached us from the Confederate side, while conceding the utmost gallantry to all the troops, are emphatic in their bestowal of praise on Col. Hunton's regiment, to whose share the most desperate work of the day fell. We also hear great credit awarded to Capt. Ball's Chesterfield Cavalry, who most of the time, were fighting on foot, and in the thickest of the fray. A letter from Leesburg, dated Friday, puts us in possession of the fact that, while that place was still held by us, the principal part of General Evans' force was falling back to Carter's Mill, eight miles nearer to Centerville. The object of this movement need not be hinted at. The writer of the letter give an idea of what the noble fellows have had to undergo, when he says he has not unsaddled his horse for a week, nor washed his hands for five days.—*Rich. Whig.*

A WIFE FOR THE PRINCE.—The Prince of Wales is limited in his choice of a wife to six ladies, unless he should decide upon selecting one much older than himself. They are:—1st. Princess Alexandra, (daughter of Prince Albert, of Prussia,) born February 1st, 1842; 2d. Princess Anne, of Hesse Darmstadt, niece of the Grand Duke of Hesse and of the Empress of Russia, born May 25th, 1843; 3d. Princess Augusta, of Holstein-Glucksburg, born February 27th, 1844; 4th. Princess Alexandra, (daughter of Prince Christian,) of Denmark, born December 4th, 1844; 5th. Princess Mary, of Saxe-Altenburg, born June 25th, 1845; 6th. Princess Catherine, of Oldenburg, sister of the Grand Duchess Nicholas, of Russia, born September 21st, 1846.

The Human Figure.—The proportions of the human figure are strictly mathematical. The whole figure is six times the length of the foot.—Whether the front is slender or plump this rule stands good. Any deviation from it is a departure from the highest beauty of proportion. The

Greeks made all their statues according to this rule. The face from the highest point on the forehead, where the hair begins, to the chin, is one-tenth of the whole stature. The hand from the wrist to the middle finger is the same. The arm is one-fourth; and from the top of the head to the highest point of the forehead, is a seventh. If the length of the face, from the roots of the hair to the chin, be divided into three equal parts the first division terminates at the place where the eyebrows meet, and the second at the place of the nostrils. The navel is the central part of the human body, and if a man should lie on his back, with his arms extended, the periphery of the circle which might be described around him, with the navel for its centre, would touch the extremities of his hands and feet. The height from the top of the head is the same as the distance from the extremity of the fingers when the arms are extended.

Sleep After Dinner.—The Cornhill Magazine asks and answers the question—Is sleep after dinner a good thing? On the part of some persons of weak digestion it seems to be so. The habit should not be acquired without an attempt toward off the necessity by a reduction of the amount of food. If this have unfavorable effects, an ample compensation for the time given to a post prandial sleep may be obtained by earlier wakefulness in the morning. On the other hand, Dr. Beaumont found in the case of St. Martin, that digestion was promoted by moderate exercise, such as walking, immediately following the meal. In all cases experience must decide it.

Prisoners Exchanged.—We learn by passengers from Columbus that an exchange of prisoners took place at that point on Wednesday last. A Federal boat, under a flag of truce, came down from Cairo, and after anchoring in the middle of the river, was visited by the Confederate officers, when an exchange of prisoners was proposed. The exchange, which was acceded to by Generals Polk and Pillow, upon the apparently unequal terms of permitting the unconditional release of sixteen Federal prisoners for the extension of a like favor to three Confederate soldiers, who had been unfortunate enough to fall into the hands of the enemy. The interview is said to have been an agreeable one, the Federal boat having been courteously (?) escorted without our lines by one of our own vessels.—*Memphis Appeal*, 25th.

Practical Result of Abolitionism.—We heard yesterday of the elopement of a young girl, said to be about eighteen years old, exceedingly fair and prepossessing in appearance, and, withal, educated and intelligent, the companion of her flight being an ill-shaped negro, aged about forty, and until recently the steward of an up river steamboat. The girl's parents reside in Marietta, and are said to be highly respectable, but there is no accounting for taste, as was exemplified in the amour of "Desdemona" and "Othello," only, in the present case, the individual is twice as black as the Moor. They arrived in this city, and have been looking about to find some convenient clergyman, or civil functionary, to tie the amalgamating knot, but, so far, without success, and the probability is that, if done at all, it must be done by a bird of the same feather as the bridegroom.—*Rich. Examiner.*

THE BLOCKADE OF THE POTOMAC.—An official article in the Washington Republican, the organ of the Lincoln Government, alludes to the establishment of Confederate batteries on the Virginia shore of the Potomac, and says: "It is to be expected that the Confederates will take measures to dislodge them from whatever points they may actually occupy in this way, and to wait patiently for that permanent relief from the difficulty which is only to be found in the expulsion or retreat of the enemy's main army centring upon Manassas Junction." The official writer scouts the idea of making the Potomac the line of division between the North and the South, and asserts that if the Federals hold Washington, they "must hold both sides of the river and the whole circuit of the Chesapeake bay." It is manifest that the blockade of the Potomac is a source of much anxiety to the Lincoln Government.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

The Nashville Gazette says: Southern cities and towns have been fear this year than usual from pestilence and disease, and also freer than usual of the disgusting presence of contemptible little Yankee drummers, showmen, lecturers, clock pedlars, and such like trash generally.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY BANNER

SALISBURY, N. C.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1861.

The Banner will be suspended after this issue, for perhaps two months, when the publication will be resumed, and those who have paid in advance, will be furnished their full numbers.

Distribution of Rewards.

The latest advices from Richmond is that John C. Breckinridge has been, or soon will be, invited to take the chair of Secretary of War in the Confederate States, Mr. Walker resigned.

It is a great pity that among the very large number of distinguished Southern gentlemen, who have steadfastly advocated Southern Rights and Southern Independence, there is not one to be found worthy the office.

Breckinridge sneaked and played with the Lincoln dynasty as long as could grease his itching palm, and under the cover of night, sneaked out of his State to seek refuge in Virginia, knowing he had been playing a double game, and was liable to punishment if caught by the Lincolnites, and now he is to be taken from his almost degraded position and elevated over gentlemen who were his equals and his equals in the same office, regardless of all opposition.

John Bell, of Tennessee, is an honor to his State. We hope that there is honesty and fair dealing enough in the powers that be to do justice to the pioneers of the reform instead of promoting over them a "latter day saint."

Breckinridge ought to be made to do penance for his vassalage and toadyism to the Lincoln dynasty, for he held back until convinced the South was able to fight her battles successfully, without his assistance, and under the blessing of God win and establish her own sovereignty and independence.

We are opposed to buying up the swine of Kentucky through the promotion of John C. Breckinridge.

Charlotte Bulletin.

We publish the above not to endorse it, but to show the eccentricity of the editor of the *Bulletin* who was a supporter of John C. Breckinridge, though in reality a Douglas Democrat. The *Bulletin* changes his colors so often we do not know where to find him. He is first a Douglas Democrat, then a Breckinridge man, and now if we were allowed to say where he stood, we would unhesitatingly pronounce him a John Bell man. We do not know that Mr. Bell, however, done any thing to entitle him to consideration, unless it was to change his politics as the *Bulletin* does. Where is any great speech he has ever made on any important question, or vote he has cast in the Federal Congress that could not be construed pro and con upon questions relating to the North and the South? No one could tell where he stood: His peculiar vacillation was so notorious that it is a matter of history. Mr. Bell was an uncompromising Union man until he was forced to be a secessionist by the uprising of the masses of his own State (Tennessee.) Then does he deserve any credit for the secession of Tennessee from the ignominious thralldom of the Lincoln despotism, when he and his State were swept by the popular current, against his protestations, out of the rotten old Union where the most unmitigated tyranny known to the world reigned supreme from the lakes to the dividing line? We think not. Has Mr. Breckinridge acted in this way? Has his State left the execrable Lincoln Government? Have not the highest power in the State entered their solemn protest against a separation? Yes all this has been done; yet, notwithstanding Mr. Breckinridge held a profitable position in the Lincoln Government, as Senator, notwithstanding his native Kentucky has not yet gone out of the old Union, the Legislature of the State is against him, and perhaps a majority of the people there, he has come forward boldly, manly, patriotically in vindication of those sacred rights for which his whole record shows him to be an unequivocal and able advocate. Mr. Breckinridge's record does not justify the attack of the *Bulletin*. He has not yet said that Lincoln's election was not sufficient cause for separation; he has used no efforts to keep the South bound to a despotic, abolitionized North; but his course has been consistent, conservative, patriotic, and bold, throughout. And we do hope that he may receive from our Government the seat in the Cabinet, as Secretary of War lately vacated by the resignation of Mr. Walker, as, we believe, there could not be a better selection made.

The Little Girls Fair.

We are requested by Miss Daisy Turner and Miss Alice Love, to say that the little girls of Salisbury, will hold a fair at Robert Murphy's brick store, opposite the Watchman office, to-night, for the benefit of the soldiers.

The patriotic little girls of Salisbury, besides their other laudable endeavors to promote the cause of liberty and contribute to the comfort of our soldiers, have conceived this method, of procuring something more through their own efforts, for the benefit of those brave men who have volunteered to protect them in their many privileges. The admittance is free, and it is to be hoped that the citizens will generally turn out and encourage the younger ladies in their patriotic and laudable enterprise. After the fair there will be a supper.

More Troops.

A fine cavalry company about one hundred strong, under Capt. Hayes from Cherokee county, N. C., destined for the coast. Yesterday morning, about fifteen hundred Georgians passed on the train for Richmond. Yesterday evening a regiment from the Western counties passed down, we suppose, for the coast.

Confederate tax blanks for sale at this office.

The subjoined, from the *Richmond Mercury*, will put to rest the smugging speculations of those who are ready to the eligibility of Wm. B. Rodman, Esq., for election as President of the Confederate States. The paper at hand for the Holder of the ticket may receive the vote, but this attempt proves to be a fabrication, which has for its origin falsehood and deception. The *Journal* says:

The foolish idea put forth that Mr. Rodman is not eligible for election as President of the Confederate States, is a mere foolishness. We fear it is worse; that it was started and is kept afloat for sinister purposes by those who are not to be trusted.

The allegation is that Mr. Rodman holding an office in the army of the Confederate States—that of Captain, is not eligible to any other Confederate office.

Mr. Rodman holds no commission or appointment of any kind under the Confederate States. He is setting up a company under the State of North Carolina. Whether he has yet got a commission of his is more than we know or care, as it does not affect the matter at all.

Mr. Rodman is as fully eligible as any man in the State.

The Heroes of Manassas.

The following articles were made and presented to Capt. Craig's Company, of the late Col. Fisher's Regiment.

The best home made we have seen any where, and for soldiers they are superior to even the best of the Yankee blankets. Mrs. Roseman is an elderly lady of about sixty-five years of age. In her ardent to lend a helping hand to our cause, and through her admiration for the gallant part Capt. Craig's Company took in the battle of Manassas, she contributes these articles of her own labor, with the request that they be presented to the heroes of the war whom she assumes the privilege to designate by directing to "Capt. Craig of Col. Fisher's Regiment." One pair blankets, 2 pillows, 1 comfort, 7 pair socks, 1 pair gloves, 1 pair sheets, 2 bags of sage.

Treasury Notes—Shin Plasters.

The subjoined from the *Raleigh Standard* is to the point, concerning the bogus flood of spurious money, known as shin plasters, in circulation throughout the country: such a currency is calculated to seriously injure the finance of the country, and it would be well for it to be discontinued by the public in every way.

"Our State is now pretty well flooded with shin plasters, always under the most favorable circumstances, a most miserable representative of money, but at a time like this, borne with rather ill grace, because of its seeming necessity. We are opposed to their circulation when it can possibly be avoided, because they invariably force the small silver change out of circulation. Prior to their issue, the people could get a little silver, which had not been locked up in the banks, but now every one who has silver hoards it or sells it for a premium. Another and chief objection to the shin plasters now in circulation is, the bad paper on which they are printed, which renders them almost worthless after passing through a dozen hands; and secondly, they are issued by corporations not known to be solvent, mostly in Virginia and South Carolina. The consequence is, the people must lose at least twenty per cent. on their value, before they can be redeemed for redemption. Our advice therefore, to the people of this State is, to refuse peremptorily to receive them. Drive them out of circulation and out of the State forthwith. Moreover, there are many counterfeits among them, and it is impossible for ordinary people to detect them.

But what is to be done? What will supply their place? We answer, that our Public Treasurer has commenced the issue of 1's and 2's and will soon we presume issue those under a dollar. They are not very handsomely gotten up, but they will do better than anything we have seen. They are printed on the back of the bank bills of the Bank of the State which were never filled up, and are so arranged as to prevent the possibility of being counterfeited. If we must have shin plasters let them issue from our own State, and on paper that will wear, and in a manner to prevent counterfeiting.

As the Public Treasurer has concluded to issue them under the law of the late Legislature, we hope he will issue the smaller bills as soon as possible.

PAULUS ÆMILIUS.—The Richmond correspondent of *Charleston Mercury* has not read the speech of this Roman Consul, which we copied the other day from *Rollin's History*. If he had, he should go to Manassas to offer his advice to our Generals, and not write from a safe place in Richmond, and without all the facts before him, such sentences as the following:—

"It is idle to discuss the question. No man, in his senses, doubts that we threw away a golden opportunity at Washington, prolonged the war, discouraged the troops and disheartened the people. The worst is yet to come I fear. The historian will reckon the delay at Manassas among the most stupendous follies ever committed by intelligent beings."

Let the man write his complaints, if at all, from the ranks of the army, and not from Richmond.

Fayetteville Observer.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH W. ALEXANDER.

This officer who recently distinguished himself in the engagement at Chickasaw, is the son of a true chip of the old block, being a descendant of the Alexander family of Mecklenburg, who were such ardent patriots in the war of the Revolution.

He is a son of the late Col. W. J. Alexander, of Lincoln county. He was educated at Annapolis, where he graduated with the highest honors, and sailed soon after to Japan in the *Jamestown*. He returned about a month, landed in New York, made his escape, resigned his commission and is now doing faithful service in the Confederate cause. He is quite young, being about 21 years of age. Long may he live to win fresh laurels, and wear with honor his new title "The dare Devil."

A NEW BASTILE FOR THE NORTH.—The Boston papers say that a few days since inquiry was made of Governor Andrew if he could furnish a guard for prisoners at any time when they might be sent to Boston, and he replied in the affirmative. It is believed that prisoners taken in the war will be hereafter sent there, Fort Lafayette not being able to accommodate any more of the rebels with board and lodging.

TO THE PEOPLE OF DAVIE.

The Davis-Seward Stakes, individually and collectively, return their heartfelt obligations to their esteemed and cherished friends at home, for their kind remembrance of the Company, in the way of the very beautiful and ever-ready presents they have conferred upon them, and they beg to assure them, that while their seal of the cause has never for one moment wavered nor their spirits flagged, yet they can but feel renewed energy and consolation in the fact that they are still fondly remembered by the loved ones at home. They return their gratitude especially to the ladies of the county, who have so kindly provided for their necessities, and enabled them by their thoughtful consideration, to pass the winter in comparative comfort. They feel proud that they are citizens of Davie, proud that they are the representatives of a county, the patriotism of whose women exceeds even that of her sons. With so many manifestations of their regard, they are doubly resolved that their honor shall not tarnish while entrusted to their hands.

Salisbury Watchman and the Spirit of the Age.

FRIGHTFUL STAMPEDE OF CATTLE HORSES.—A frightful stampede of cavalry horses took place recently at St. Charles, Mo. A *Louis paper* thus describes it:

Col. Merrill's First Missouri Regiment of horse was on its way to reinforce General Fremont, and quartered

horses of Captain Charles Hunt's company became frightened and broke loose. The panic was shared by the others, and soon fourteen hundred horses maddened with fear, went rushing over the encampment, trampling tents and men into the earth, and creating a scene of unparalleled excitement. Twelve men are known to have been frightfully mangled, and probably fatally; but the only member of the companies composing the regiment, which were organized in Ohio, at all injured, was Captain Henry Wilson, brother of Captain Lewis Wilson, United States Army. His skull was fractured and an arm and leg broken. Little hope of his recovery is entertained.

RICHMOND, Oct. 29.—General Johnston and Beauregard have both sent complimentary letters to Gen. N. G. Evans in regard to his recent complete and brilliant victory.

Gen. W. H. T. Walker is understood to have resigned because, after having been repeatedly overhauled by the President, he was finally displaced from the command of the Louisiana brigade, and Gen. Richard Taylor, (the President's brother-in-law,) a new appointee, substituted in his stead. In addition to this, General Walker had received orders to report himself to Gen. Kirby Smith, who is his junior.

The War Department has information from Washington up to Saturday, that Sickles, with a division of 16,000 men and 60 cannon, occupied that portion of Maryland just opposite our Evansport batteries. The enemy is also about to place a strong force opposite the Mathias Point batteries. These latter batteries, it is thought, will be engaged by the fleet, assisted by Sickles' force, so as to give McClellan an opportunity to attack Johnston's rear.

The *New York Tribune* says that the Leesburg affair was the most severe fight yet recorded during the war. It represents the Confederate fire on the troops in the river to have been terrific, even more so than at Bull Run. It admits a loss of 1,200, in killed, wounded and prisoners. A naval court of inquiry has been ordered at the request of Com. Pope, of the *Brooklyn*, with regard to the charges made against him of having suffered the *Sumter*, to escape while he was blockading the mouth of the Mississippi.—*Charleston Mercury*.

Without claiming to have official or detailed information of the approaching movement of the National Army of the Potomac, we may assure our readers that the grand contest is close at hand. It is impossible to say with accuracy when it will begin, but it must be within comparatively a few days. Our army now stands so that a single intelligent glance shows its attitude to be one preceeding offensive movements. If the projected naval expeditions and the forward step of the army should be simultaneous, the effect can be but crushing. However it may be as to this concert of action, there need be no doubt about the operations of the army, and hardly any thing short of a miracle can delay our speedy advance.—*New York Tribune*, October 16.

GEN. BAKER, OF OREGON.—It is stated that when Lincoln received the news of Gen. Baker's death, in the battle of Leesburg, he exhibited the fury of a maniac; and that Mrs. Lincoln, who seems to have entertained a tender regard for the late Senator, was almost heartbroken. The Baltimore papers are said to have announced the news of the battle as a successful reconnoissance, in which a skirmish occurred, resulting in the loss of about 200 on the Federal side! Since we have near 700 Leesburg prisoners in Richmond, to say nothing of the killed and wounded, such an endeavor to soften down a defeat looks somewhat ludicrous.

Richmond Dispatch, Oct. 28th.

We publish a recipe for putting up corned beef, which we clip from the *Rome Courier*:

"For pickling 100 pounds beef. Take six gallons of water, nine pounds of salt, three pounds brown sugar, one quart molasses, two ounces saltpetre, one ounce red pepper and one ounce potash. Boil and skim it well, and let it stand until entirely cold; then, having rubbed your meat with fine salt and packed closely filled in a water-tight cask, pour the brine over it—after standing six weeks, reboil the brine and return it to the tub, or if you prefer making it into bacon, take it out of the brine at the end of six weeks, and make it up as you wish. This receipt answers admirably for curing hams also."

GREAT BRITAIN.—The *London Times* editorially thanks Seward for the just exercise of his judgment relative to the memorial against its correspondent, Dr. Russell, although it says his reply shows a strong under current of spite. It repudiates the charges against Mr. Russell, and believes the good sense of the Americans will lead them to see the folly of interfering with him.

Mr. Russell's latest letter is written from Baltimore, and is devoted to a consideration of the position of Maryland.

ASTONISHING RUN AT BILLIARDS.—The *Lavaca* (Texas) *Gulf Key* mentions a most astonishing run at billiards. It was by Judge Hastings, of that town. He made seventeen points on the two reds and white, when he got the red and white cornered, and on these two made four thousand five hundred and eighty points, making the whole run 1,597. This is more by 217 points than was ever before made in one run since the game was invented. He was occupied four hours.

AN ACT

To authorize the Issue of Treasury Notes, and to provide a War Tax for their Redemption.

SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, that the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized, from time to time, as the public necessities may require, to issue Treasury notes, payable to bearer, at the expiration of six months after the ratification of a Treaty of Peace between the Confederate States and the United States; the said notes to be of any denomination not less than five dollars, and to be re-issuable at pleasure, until the same are payable; but the whole issue outstanding at one time including the amount issued under former Acts, shall not exceed one hundred million of dollars; the said notes shall be receivable in payment of the war tax hereinafter provided, and of all other public dues, except the export duty on cotton, and shall also be received in payment of the subscriptions of the net proceeds of sales of raw produce and manufactured articles.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of funding the said notes, and for making exchange for the proceeds of the sales of raw produce and manufactured articles, or for the purchase of specie or military stores, the Secretary of the Treasury, with assent of the President, is authorized to issue bonds, payable not more than twenty years after date, and bearing a rate of interest not exceeding eight per centum per annum until they become payable, the interest to be paid semi-annually; the said bonds not to exceed in the whole one hundred millions of dollars, and to be deemed a substitute for the thirty millions of the bonds authorized to be issued by the act approved May 16, 1861; and this act is to be deemed a revocation of the authority to issue the said thirty millions.

The said bonds shall not be issued in less sums than one hundred dollars, nor in fractional parts of a hundred, except when the subscription is less than one hundred dollars, the said bonds may be issued in sums of fifty dollars. They may be sold for specie, military and naval stores, or for the proceeds of raw produce and manufactured articles, in the same manner as is provided by the act aforesaid; and whenever subscription of the same have been, or shall be made payable at a particular date, the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power to extend the time of sales until such date as he shall see fit to indicate.

SEC. 3. The holders of the said Treasury notes may, at any time, demand in exchange for these bonds of the Confederate States, according to such regulations as may be made by the Secretary of the Treasury. But whenever the Secretary of the Treasury shall advertise that he will pay off any portion of the said Treasury notes, then the privilege of funding as to such notes shall cease, unless there shall be a failure to pay the same in specie on presentation.

SEC. 4. That for the special purpose of paying the principal and interest of the public debt, and of supporting the Government, a war tax shall be assessed and levied of fifty cents upon each one hundred dollars in value of the following property in the Confederate States, namely: Real estate of all kinds, slaves merchandise, bank stocks, railroad and other corporation stocks; money at interest, or invested by individuals, in the purchase of bills, notes, and other securities for money, except the bonds of the Confederate States of America, and cash on hand, or on deposit in bank or elsewhere; cattle, horses and mules; gold watches, gold and silver plate; pianos and pleasure carriages: *Provided*, however, that when the taxable property, herein above enumerated, of any head of a family is of value less than five hundred dollars, such taxable property shall be exempt from taxation under this act: *provided further*, that the property of colleges and schools, and of charitable or religious corporations or associations actually used for the purpose for which such colleges, schools, corporations, or associations were created, shall be exempt from taxation under this act; and *provided further*, that all public lands and all property owned by a State for public purposes be exempt from taxation.

SEC. 5. That for the purpose of ascertaining all property included in the above classes and the value thereof, and the person chargeable with the tax, each State shall constitute a tax division, over which shall be appointed one chief collector, who shall be charged with the duty of dividing the State into a convenient number of collection districts, subject to the revision of the Secretary of the Treasury. The said collector shall be appointed by the President, and shall hold his office for one year, and receive a salary of the thousand dollars. He shall give bond with securities to discharge the duties of his office in such amount as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall take oath faithfully to discharge the duties of his office, and to support and defend the Constitution. The said chief collector shall with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, appoint a tax collector for each collection district, whose duty it shall be to cause an assessment to be made, on or before the first day of November next, of all the taxable property in his district, included in each of the above mentioned classes of property and the persons then owning or in possession thereof; and in all order thereto, the said tax collector may appoint assessors, who shall proceed through every part of their respective districts, and, after public notice, shall require all persons owning, possessing, or having the care and management of any property

liable to the list of the same, which shall be made in such manner as may be required by the chief collector, and as far as practicable, conformable to those which may be required for the same purpose under the authority of the respective States; and the said assessors are authorized to enter into and upon all and singular the premises for the purposes required by this act.

SEC. 6. If any person shall not be prepared to exhibit a written list when required, and shall consent to disclose the particulars of taxable property owned or possessed by him, or under his care or management, then it shall be the duty of the officer to make the list, which being distinctly read and consented to, shall be received as the list of such person.

SEC. 7. That if any person shall deliver or disclose to any collector or assessor appointed in pursuance of this act, and requiring a list as aforesaid, any false or fraudulent list, with intent to defeat or evade the valuation or enumeration hereby intended to be made, such person so offending shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall fail to deliver to the collector or assessor a list of his taxable property at the time prescribed by him, shall be liable to a double tax upon all his taxable property; the same to be assessed by the collector or assessor, and to be collected in the same manner and by the same process as is herein provided as to the single tax.

SEC. 9. The lists shall be made in reference to the value and situation of the property on the 1st day of October next, and shall be made out, completed and delivered into the hands of each of the tax collectors on the first day of December next; and upon the receipt thereof, each tax collector may, for twenty-one days next ensuing the said 1st December, hear and determine all appeals from the said assessments, as well as applications for the reduction of a double tax, when such tax may have been incurred, to a single tax; which determination shall be final.

SEC. 10. The several tax collectors shall, on or before the first day of February ensuing, furnish to the chief collector of the State in which his district is situated, a correct and accurate list of all the assessments made upon each person in his district, and of the amount of tax to be paid by such person, specifying each object of taxation; and the said chief collector shall collate the same in proper form and forward the collated lists to the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 11. The said several collectors shall, on the first day of May next, proceed to collect from every person liable for the said tax the amounts severally due and owing, and he shall previously give notice for twenty days in one newspaper, if any be published in his district, and by notifications in at least four public places in each township, ward or precinct within his district, of the time and place at which he will receive the said tax; and on failure to pay the same, it shall be the duty of the collector, within twenty days after the first day of May aforesaid, by himself or his deputies, to collect the said tax by distress and sale of the goods, chattels or effects of the persons delinquent. And in case of such distress it shall be the duty of the officer charged with the collection to make, or cause to be made, an account of the goods or chattels which may be distrained, a copy of which, signed by the officer making such distress, shall be left with the owner or possessor of such goods, chattels or effects; or at his or her dwelling, with a note of the sum demanded, and the time and place of sale; and the said officer shall forthwith cause a notification to be publicly advertised or posted up at two public places nearest to the residence of the person whose property shall be distrained, or at the courthouse of the same county, if not more than ten miles distant, which notice shall specify the articles distrained, and the time and place proposed for the sale thereof, which time shall not be less than ten days from the date of such notification, and the place proposed for the sale not more than five miles distant from the place of making such distress: *Provided* that in any case of distress for the payment of the taxes aforesaid, the goods, chattels or effects so distrained shall and may be restored to the owner or possessor, if, prior to the sale thereof, payment or tender thereof shall be made to the proper officer charged with the collection of the full amount demanded, together with such fee for levying and such sum for the necessary and reasonable expense of removing and keeping the goods, chattels or effects so distrained as may be allowed in like cases by the laws or practice of the State wherein the distress shall have been made; but in case of non-payment or tender as aforesaid, the said officers shall proceed to sell the said goods, chattels or effects at public auction, and shall and may retain from the proceeds of such sale the amount demandable for the use of the Confederate States, with the necessary and reasonable expenses of distress and sale, and a commission of five per centum thereon for his own use, rendering the overplus, if any there be, to the person whose goods, chattels or effects shall have been distrained: *Provided*, that it shall not be lawful to make distress of the tools or implements of a trade, or profession, beast of the plough, and farming utensils necessary for the cultivation of improved lands, arms, or such household furniture or apparel as may be necessary for a family.

SEC. 12. That if the tax assessed on any real estate shall remain unpaid on the first day of June next, the tax collector of the district wherein the same is situated, shall, on the first Monday in July thereafter, proceed to sell the same, or a sufficient portion thereof, at public auction, to the highest bidder, to pay said taxes, together with twenty per centum on the amount of said taxes, and costs of sale; said sale to be at the courthouse door of the county, or parish, wherein said real estate is situated, and, if there shall be more than one county or parish in a district, the said tax collector is authorized to appoint deputies to make such sales in his name, as he cannot attend to himself; and, for all lands so sold by said deputies, the deeds, as hereinafter provided for, shall be executed by said collector, and such sales so made shall be valid, whether the real estate so sold shall be assessed in the name of the true owner or not. But in all cases where the property shall not be divisible so as to enable the collector by a sale of part thereof to raise the whole amount of the tax, with all costs, charges and commissions, the whole of such property shall be sold, and the surplus of the proceeds of the sale, after satisfying the tax, costs, charges and commissions, shall be paid to the owner of the property or his legal representatives, or, if he or they cannot be found, or refuse to receive the same, then such surplus shall be deposited in the Treasury of the Confederate States, to be there held for the use of the owner or his legal representatives, until he or they shall make application therefor to the Secretary of the Treasury, who, upon such application, shall, by warrant on the Treasury, cause the same to be paid to the applicant.

And if the property offered for sale as aforesaid, cannot be sold for the amount of the tax due thereon, with the said additional twenty per centum thereto, the collector shall purchase the same in behalf of the Confederate States for the amount aforesaid: *Provided*, that the owner or superintendent of the property aforesaid, before the same shall have been actually sold, shall be allowed to pay the amount of the tax thereon with an addition of ten per centum on the same; on the payment of which the sale of the said property shall not take place: *Provided*, also, that the owners, their heirs, executors or administrators, or any person on their behalf, shall have liberty to redeem any lands and other real property sold as aforesaid, within two years from the time of sale, upon payment to the collector for the use of the purchaser, his heirs or assignees of the amount paid by such purchaser, with interest for the same at the rate of twenty per centum per annum, and that no deed shall be given in pursuance of such sale until the time of redemption shall have expired: *Provided* further, that when the owner of any land or other real property sold for taxes under the provisions of this act shall be in the military service of the Confederate States, before and at the time said sale shall have been made, the said owner shall have the privilege of redeeming the said property at any time within two years after the close of his term of service. And the collector shall render a distinct account of the charges incurred in offering and advertising for sale such property, and shall pay into the treasury the surplus, if any there be, of the aforesaid addition of twenty per centum, or ten per centum, as the case may be, after defraying the charges. And in every case of the sale of real estate, which shall be made under the authority of this act for the assessment and collecting of direct taxes by the collectors or marshals, respectively, or their lawful deputies, respectively, or by any other person or persons the deeds for the estate so sold shall be prepared, made, executed and proved or acknowledged at the time and times prescribed in this act by the collectors respectively, within whose collection district such real estate shall be situated, or, in case of their death or removal from office, by their successors, on payment of the purchase money, or producing a receipt therefor, if already paid, in such form of law as shall be authorized and required by the laws of the Confederate States, or by the law of the State in which such real estate lies, for making, executing, proving and acknowledging deeds of bargain and sale or other conveyances for the transfer and conveyance of real estate, and for every deed so prepared, made, executed, proved and acknowledged, the purchaser or grantee shall pay to the collector the sum of five dollars for the use of the collector, marshal or other person effecting the sale of the real estate thereby conveyed. The commissions hereinafter allowed to each collector shall be in full satisfaction of all services rendered by them. The assessors appointed under them shall be entitled to three dollars for every day employed in making lists and assessments under this act, the number of days being certified by the collector and approved by the chief collector of the State, and also five dollars for every hundred taxable persons contained in the lists as completed by him and delivered to the collector: *Provided*, that when the owner of any real estate is unknown, or is a non-resident of the State or tax district wherein the same is situated, and has no agent resident in said district, the assessor shall himself make out a list of such real estate for assessment.

SEC. 13. Separate accounts shall be kept at the Treasury of all moneys received from each of the respective States, and the chief collector shall procure from each tax collector such details as to

the tax, and shall deliver the same to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall direct, and cause to be provided full information as to each subject of taxation.

SEC. 14. Each collector shall be charged with an interest of five per cent. per month for all moneys retained in his possession beyond the time in which he is required to pay over the same by law, or by the regulations established by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 15. Each collector, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall give bond in such sum as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury with sufficient sureties, and shall take an oath faithfully to execute the duties of his office, and that he will support and defend the Constitution of the Confederate States.

SEC. 16. Upon receiving the tax due by each person, the collector shall sign receipts in duplicate, one of which shall be delivered to the person paying the same and the other shall be forwarded to the chief collector of that State. The money collected during each month, or during any shorter period which may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be also immediately forwarded to the said chief collector, and by him be disposed according to the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury; and the said chief collector shall report the same immediately to the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall furnish him with a list specifying the names and amounts of each of the receipts which shall have been forwarded to him as aforesaid by the district collectors.

SEC. 17. The taxes assessed on each person shall be a statutory lien for one year upon all the property of that person in preference to any other lien; and the lien to take date from the first day of October, to which the valuation has relation, and the lands and other property of any collector shall be bound by statutory lien for five years for all moneys received by him for taxes; the date of such lien to commence from the time of his receiving the money.

SEC. 18. The compensation of the tax collectors shall be five per cent on the first ten thousand dollars received, and two and a half per cent. on all sums beyond that amount, until the compensation shall reach eight hundred dollars, beyond which no further compensation shall be paid.

SEC. 19. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to establish regulations suitable and proper to carry this act into effect; which regulations shall be binding on all officers. The said Secretary may also frame instructions as to all details which shall be obligatory upon all parties embraced within the provisions of this act. He may also correct all errors in assessments, valuations and tax lists, or in the collection thereof, in such form and upon such evidence as the said Secretary may approve.

SEC. 20. Corporations are intended to be embraced under the word "persons" used in this act; and whenever the capital stock of any corporation is returned by the corporation itself and the tax paid the stock in the hands of individuals shall be exempt from tax; and also all the real estate owned by the corporation and used for carrying on its business, and the capital stock of all corporations shall be returned, and the tax paid by the corporations themselves, and not by the individual stockholders. The term "merchandise" is designed to embrace all goods, wares and merchandise held for sale, except the agricultural products of the country. "Money at interest" is intended to include the principal sum of all money belonging to any person other than a bank upon which interest is paid or to be paid by the debtor, as the same stands on the first day of October. The term "cattle, horses and mules" is intended to include all such animals as are raised for sale, and not such as are raised merely for food and work on the plantation or farm where they are held. The term "real estate" is intended to include all lands and estates therein and all interests growing thereout, including ferries, bridges, mines and the like, and in all cases the actual marketable value of the property is to be assessed.

SEC. 21. If any person shall, at any time during the existence of the present war between the Confederate States and the United States, or within one year after the ratification of a treaty of peace between them, falsely make, forge or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged or counterfeited or willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging or counterfeiting any note in imitation of or purporting to be a treasury note of the Confederate States; or shall falsely alter, or cause or procure to be falsely altered, or willingly aid or assist in falsely altering any treasury note of the Confederate States; or shall pass, utter or publish, or attempt to pass, utter or publish, as true, any false, forged or counterfeit note, purporting to be a treasury note of the Confederate States, knowing the same to be falsely forged or counterfeited; or shall pass, utter or publish, or attempt to pass, utter or publish, as true, any falsely altered treasury note of the Confederate States, knowing the same to be falsely altered; or shall conspire or attempt to conspire with another to pass, utter or publish, as true, any false, forged or counterfeit note, purporting to be a treasury note of the Confederate States, knowing the same to be falsely forged or counterfeited, or shall conspire or attempt to conspire with another to pass, utter or publish, as true, any falsely altered treasury note of the Confederate States, knowing the same to be falsely altered, or shall conspire or attempt to conspire with another to pass, utter or publish, as true, any false, forged or counterfeit note, purporting to be a treasury note of the Confederate States, knowing the same to be falsely forged or counterfeited, or shall conspire or attempt to conspire with another to pass, utter or publish, as true, any falsely altered treasury note of the Confederate States, knowing the same to be falsely altered, every such person shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of felony, and being thereof convicted by due course of law, shall suffer death.

SEC. 22. If any person shall at any time falsely make, forge or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged or counterfeited, or wil-

lingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging or counterfeiting any bond or coupon in imitation of or purporting to be a bond or coupon of the Confederate States; or shall falsely alter or cause to be falsely altered, or willingly aid or assist in falsely altering any bond or coupon of the Confederate States, or shall pass, utter or publish, or attempt to pass, utter or publish as true, any false, forged or counterfeited bond purporting to be a bond or coupon of the Confederate States, knowing the same to be falsely forged or counterfeited; or shall pass, utter or publish, or attempt to pass, utter or publish as true, any falsely altered bond or coupon of the Confederate States, knowing the same to be falsely altered; or shall conspire or attempt to conspire with another to pass, utter or publish, as true, any false, forged, or counterfeited bond or coupon purporting to be a bond or coupon of the Confederate States, knowing the same to be falsely forged or counterfeited, or shall conspire or attempt to conspire with another to pass, utter or publish, as true, any false, forged, or counterfeited bond or coupon purporting to be a bond or coupon of the Confederate States, knowing the same to be falsely forged or counterfeited, every such person shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of felony, and being thereof convicted by due course of law, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned and kept at hard labor for a term not less than five years nor more than ten years, and be fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars.

SEC. 23. If any person shall make, or cause or procure to be made or engraved, or shall have in his custody or possession any metallic plate engraved after the similitude of any note or bonds of the Confederate States, or bonds issued as aforesaid, shall have been printed, with intent to use such plate, or cause or suffer the same to be used in forging or counterfeiting any of the notes or bonds issued as aforesaid; or shall have in his custody or possession any blank note or notes, bond or bonds engraved and printed after the similitude of any note or bonds issued as aforesaid, with intent to use such blanks, or cause, or suffer the same to be used in forging or counterfeiting any of the notes or bonds issued as aforesaid, or shall have in his custody or possession any paper adapted to the making of notes or bonds, and similar to the paper upon which any such notes or bonds shall have been issued, with intent to use such paper, or cause or suffer the same to be used in forging or counterfeiting any of the notes or bonds issued as aforesaid; every such person being thereof lawfully convicted by due course of law, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned and kept at hard labor for a term not less than five, nor more than ten years, and be fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars.

SEC. 24. If any State shall, on or before the first day of April next, pay in the Treasury notes of the Confederate States, or in specie, the taxes assessed against the citizens of such State, less than ten per centum thereon, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to notify the same to the several tax collectors of such States, and, thereupon, their authority and duty under this act shall cease.

SEC. 25. If any person shall, at any time, after one year from the ratification of a treaty of peace between the Confederate States and the United States, commit any of the acts described in the twenty-first section of this act, such person shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of felony, and being thereof convicted by due course of law, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned and kept at hard labor, for a period of not less than five years, nor more than ten years, and be fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars.

DIED.

Oct. 30th, at the residence of Mr. Jacob Correll, in Rowan County, Mrs. ELIZABETH, consort of the late Mr. L. Shock, in the 83d year of her age.

The deceased was born in Hagerstown, Md., but for several years previous to her death, had been residing in Rowan. At an early age she connected herself with the Lutheran Church, of which she remained an exemplary member until removed by death from the church militant to join the church triumphant. She possessed a cheerful disposition; and, notwithstanding her age, the faculties of her mind continued strong and clear until a short time before her transit from time to eternity. Her death will be lamented by all that had the pleasure of her acquaintance; but whilst we sorrow, we "sorrow not as those who have no hope." R. A. W.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE FIRM HERETOFORE EXISTING UNDER the name of Brown, Coffin & Mock, is dissolved by limitation. We are now desirous of closing our books as early as possible, and earnestly request all those indebted to us, either by note or account, to come forward and settle. We of course prefer the money in settlement, but will be glad to close all accounts by note, when the money cannot be paid. Our accounts are all made out and ready for settlement. Either of the partners will attend to settlements. Our books and papers will be kept at the store of J. D. Brown.

J. D. BROWN,
J. M. COFFIN,
A. J. MOCK.

NOTICE.

Having taken the remainder of the stock of the late firm of Brown, Coffin & Mock, I shall continue the

DRY GOODS

trade as heretofore, with such additions of stock as I may be able to procure. I respectfully solicit the liberal trade extended to the late firm in which I was associated, and hope by prompt attention to business to receive it. I shall remove in a few days, from the store I now occupy, into the one recently occupied by Mr. A. Myers, No. 3, Granite row. My terms will be strictly CASH or BARTER, as the present condition of the country will not justify making new accounts.

J. D. BROWN.

Nov. 5-11

Stolen.

SOME TIME DURING THE PAST WEEK, FROM the shop of the subscriber, a

DOUBLE CASED SILVER WATCH,

Cylinder Escapement, made by M. I. Tobias, Liverpool, No. 88550, which the subscriber will pay a liberal reward to the deliverer, or to any person who may give such information concerning it, as will lead him to get it. He requests all the Silver Smiths in the State to be on the sharp look out for it. The watch was in good repair when stolen.

M. C. H. DAVIS,
Concord, N. G.

Nov 5-11

